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even carrying the student back to anthropological points of view, with the implication that the fetich and the totem still survived. The account of mythology might well have been illustrated with cuts as fully as is the rest of the book. The superabundance of material here makes the presentation somewhat dry. On the other hand, there is a capital paragraph on the trite topic of the effect of climate and country on the people, and later some good reflections on the difference between the ancient and the modern attitude toward nature.

To summarize all the contents is here impossible. Copious references to the Homeric text, and not infrequently references to the Bible, line the bottom of each page. Modern authorities are not given, and it is, therefore, with some astonishment that we read the confident assertion that Hector was a Boeotian who originally lived near Achilles. However readily we may admit the results of Bethe's and others' studies in this direction, we should prefer, in an elementary book, to be warned that not all these conclusions are universally accepted, or can be proved beyond doubt. And yet, the variety of interesting material here brought together in compact and orderly array, the new points of view in many of the descriptions of life in Homeric times, the kind of topics, which are often passed over by the busy teacher who has no time to inquire into them himself, make this a repository of information which we commend to teachers of literature.

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Vademekum für die Homerlektüre. Von OSKAR HENKE. Leipzig and Berlin: B. G. Teubner, 1906. Pp. 80. Pf. 80, unbound.

The matters treated in this little book are such as usually find a place in the introduction or the appendix of an English or American school book. There is a careful chronological division of both *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, followed by a summary of their contents, the usefulness of which we are inclined to question. A boy or girl had better read the text itself. More helpful is the account of Homeric geography, accompanied with four small but adequate maps showing the Homeric conception of the earth, the Trojan plain, Odysseus' Cephallenian kingdom, and the island of Ithaca. At this point the author expounds the Leukas-Ithaca question in the clearest and, on the whole, the soundest, way we have yet seen. Other short chapters, some good, others excellent, deal with government and society, religion and worship, the house, the ship, costume, arms and the army, and Homeric psychology. The "Homeric Question" is not discussed or even stated, perhaps wisely. All the more objectionable, therefore, is the epithet "spurious" when applied without warning to Book xiii. This book may not, as the author says, fit into the narrative of the *Iliad*, but unless the limits of what is spurious, when the term is applied to the Epos, be first defined, a beginner is likely to be misled. Nevertheless the teacher will find much in this compendium that is stimulating and illuminating.

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